(i) Dismorphia melitc, Linnaeus, Plate XXXVII, Fig. 17, 3 ; Fig. 18, $ (The Mime).

Butterfly.—The figures in the plate make a description of the upper side unnecessary. On the under side the wings of the male are shining white, except the costa, which, is evenly dull ochreous from the base to the apex. The hind wings are ochreous, mottled with pale brown. The female, on the under side, has the fore wings very pale yellow, with the black spots of the upper side reproduced; the hind wings are deeper yellow, mottled with pale^brown spots and crossed by a moderately broad transverse pale-brown band of the same color.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

The species is credited to our fauna on the authority of Reakirt It is abundant in Mexico. It mimics certain forms of *Itbomiincz.*

Genus NEOPHASIA, Behr

" It was an hour of universal joy.
The lark was up and at the gate of heaven,
Singing, as sure to enter when he came;
The butterfly was basking in my path,
His radiant wings unfolded."

ROGERS.

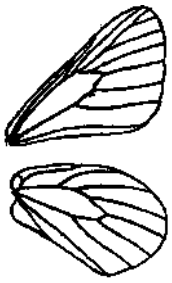

Fig. 139.—Neuration of the genus *Neophasia.*

Butterfly.—Medium sized, white in color, more nearly related in the structure of its wings to the European genus *Aporia* than to any other of the American pieridine genera. The upper radial is lacking, and the subcostal is provided with five branches, the first emitted well before the end of the cell; the second likewise emitted before the end of the cell and terminating at the apex; the third, fourth, and fifth rising from a common stalk at the outer upper angle of the cell.

Early Stages.—The egg is flask-shaped, fluted on the sides, recalling the shape of the " pearl-top'* lamp-chimney. The caterpillar, in its mature form, is about an inch long. The body is cylindrical> terminating in two short anal tails. The color is dark green, with abroad white band on each side, and a narrowband of white on the back. The feet are black, and the prolegs greenish-yellow. The chrysalis is dark green, striped